

JUDGE GRAY ADMITS ARTICLE X. MUST GO

Apparent It Cannot Now Be Retained as Part of Peace Treaty.

RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED

Ones Several as Not Objectionable; Is Strongly Opposed to Others.

Favorable as it is to the idea of a League of Nations, Judge George Gray of Delaware admits in an opinion submitted yesterday to the League to Enforce Peace that Article X. could be dispensed with and that a number of the League's reservations are not open to objection.

"We can make up our minds to get along without Article X., as it is now apparent that we cannot retain it," said Judge Gray.

"The first reservation I do not think is open to criticism, but the second is of different character. Article X. is an important and substantive part of the treaty, and I believe that by this reservation it is absolutely repudiated and rejected by the Senate."

Discussing the negotiatives of Congress in treaty making, together with a comment on the position of the United States if Article X. should be rejected, Judge Gray said:

"There has been some confusion. I think in the public mind in distinguishing between power and duty. Unquestionably the Congress has the power, either with or without justification, to repudiate the obligations of a treaty which it is called upon to fulfil, or it may abrogate the treaty by repealing it as a part of the law of the land. But in either case a violation of the treaty by the United States is involved. A violation which may or may not attract just cause for war, there being no other sanction (if that can be so called) to a treaty but a moral one."

Amounts to Repudiation.

On this view the conclusion is unavoidable that the second reservation, which distinctly says that the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, is, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide, amounts to a declaration that the United States will do as it pleases when an occasion for fulfilling the obligation arises.

"I can see nothing in this but an absolute repudiation of the obligation sought to be imposed by Article X. of the covenant, and the whole reservation is thus futile for any other purpose. A direct deletion of the whole article is, in my opinion, preferable to an amendment which implies such a serious derogation from the treaty making power and one which may prove an unfortunate precedent in future negotiations with foreign nations. Of course either the deletion or the adoption of the reservation involves a repudiation."

Offensive to Japanese.

Judge Gray finds the third, fourth and fifth reservations unobjectionable, but states that the sixth or Shanghai reservation is sure to be offensive to Japan. Likewise the seventh and eighth are unobjectionable but unnecessary, but he speaks strongly against the ninth, which forbids the nation being obligated to contribute to the expenses of the League of Nations or the various commissions. Judge Gray maintains that the United States would be shirking its duty if this reservation were adopted. He passes over the tenth, eleventh and twelfth reservations as not specially important, but finds that the thirteenth, referring to elaborate provisions for internationalizing the labor interests of the world, would make the United States repudiate its obligations to the high contracting powers. Since the fourteenth reservation in his opinion would require renunciation, it ought to be defeated, he states. At the end he speaks for compromise, saying:

"The Senate in considering these reservations will find a wide field for compromising opposing opinions in regard to them. Senators I trust, will bring to their consideration a patriotic

British Brewers Start a Counter Offensive

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Philadelphia Ledger, the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British brewers have started their counter offensive against the prohibitionists. In Fleet Street today a small gathering gazed at a poster ten feet high proving by statistics that greater prosperity, fewer idle persons and better health prevailed in the wet States of America than in the dry ones.

The spectators were much more interested in the fact that the brewers were taking the prohibition campaign seriously than they were in the arguments for or against liquor.

Another gigantic poster, reproducing a cartoon from the Evening News showing a prohibitionist shackling John Bull in bed in chains, while he says "sleep, baby, sleep," earned more amusement than conviction, for the people refuse to give serious consideration to the prohibitionists.

desire to subordinate on both sides of the controversy personal and partisan feeling to the paramount interests of our own country and the world at large."

ALLIED PREMIERS HEAR JUGOSLAVS

Foreign Minister Trumbitch Makes Long Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The conference of Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and other treaty negotiators lasted two and a half hours.

Foreign Minister Trumbitch of Yugoslavia and Dr. von Zeigler were present. The former made a long statement setting forth the situation.

BRITAIN'S NEWEST SEA GIANT IN SERVICE

The Hood, Ideal War Craft, Cost \$30 Millions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—H. M. S. Hood left the Clyde yesterday. She will replace the Queen Elizabeth as flagship of the Atlantic fleet. Possibly the new Hood will be the last of her kind; it is certain no other will be delivered in the next four years.

The giant vessel, held officially to be a perfect blend of battleship and battle cruiser, represents the naval architect's idea of a practical realization of an ideal fighting ship. She embodies all the lessons of the war. She is 360 feet long, with a displacement of 41,200 tons, has a horse-power of 141,000 and a designed speed of 31 knots. Her main armament consists of eight 15 inch guns and her secondary armament of twelve 5.5 inch and four 4 inch anti-aircraft guns. Her hull load of oil fuel is 4,000 tons. A "blister" renders her undrinkable by any existing torpedo. When completed for sea the Hood will have cost \$30,000,000, and the annual cost of her maintenance in commission will be \$2,500,000.

GREEK AIM IS CONSTANTINOPELE

Monarchists Work to Enthronize Constantine There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Rappaport of the Greek National Committee in a statement issued to The Sun correspondent said today:

"The committee's work for the preservation of the monarchy in Greece depends solely upon the possibility of King Constantine's restoration to the throne in the historical Greek city Constantinople, capital of Pan Hellenism."

Belgium Honors U. S. Sculptor.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Jan. 9.—The first class of the Academy today named nineteen foreign associate members. They include Francis Brangwyn, president of the Royal Society of British Artists; Ignacio Zuloaga, Spanish painter; Daniel C. French, American sculptor, and Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and former Polish Premier.

GLASS ASKS QUICK CREDIT FOR AUSTRIA

Continued from First Page.

serious that the European children's relief fund has felt obliged to loan Poland small quantities of flour from the stocks intended for child feeding. The assistance to the children of Poland rendered through this fund, which feeds 1,300,000 children daily, is claimed by its administrators to have been a powerful means of averting revolutions up to this time, and the failure of the Polish Government properly to ration its adult population has already caused demonstrations by the Reds in Warsaw.

The cost of supplying the 300,000 tons grain minimum would be approximately \$30,000,000. It is possible that a portion of this requirement may be able to supply some tonnage for the transportation of this grain from the United States.

"In Austria the acute misery and suffering are probably greater than in Poland. Two-tenths only of the present Austrian State are self-supporting in food and the remaining eight-tenths even before the war produced food to supply themselves for six months of the year at most and were dependent for the remaining six months upon importation. Consequently the situation today, especially in Vienna, has become exceedingly grave, due to a shortage of coal and food. There is every indication that unless some relief is afforded immediately the population cannot withstand the strain of conditions that are already well high intolerable."

Coal and Food Rations Both Short.

"Coal and food rations for domestic consumption have been reduced below a safety minimum and it is only a question of days before existing stocks will be exhausted, when even the present reduced rations will become impossible unless new supplies are obtained. Already the forests in the neighborhood of Vienna are being cut down for fuel, as are also many of the wooden dwellings. Famine riots have broken out in some Austrian towns during the last months and, although the population of Vienna has shown admirable patience, the city and large parts of Austria are faced with the danger of a complete breakdown, which, according to the Chancellor, Dr. Renner, must unavoidably occur by the end of January unless outside assistance is obtained."

"What the effect of a general social breakdown in Austria would be can of course only be conjectured. That it would be confined to Austria, however, seems highly improbable, and it spread to Germany, Poland and possibly all of Europe the result would be nothing less than a general disintegration of political cohesion in western Europe. Such an event would be fraught with the most serious consequences for the United States and would certainly leave in its wake severe suffering and thousands of deaths among the poorer classes of the people."

"The British Government has definitely proposed to join to the extent of its ability with the United States Government in furnishing relief to Austria. The British Government has explained, however, that with the present depression in its exchange it could not supply dollars for the purchase of food in the United States, but it can no doubt supply the requisite tonnage and some relief supplies obtainable in the United Kingdom. The total estimated requirements for Austria relief are \$100,000,000, but the British participation should reduce the amount of relief to be supplied from the United States to Austria to about \$70,000,000."

Thousands of Deaths Feared.

"Although the population of Armenia is small, the situation there is desperate and the winter season will see many deaths unless adequate food, clothing, supplies and clothing are received from outside sources. It has been estimated that a bare minimum programme of 7,500 tons of flour, together with other necessities amounting in all to \$500,000, must be required to meet the situation and if deliveries are not maintained after the severe winter weather sets in orphanages will close and great numbers of deaths will result. At present these are 700,000 destitute people being kept alive by this programme and partial aid is being furnished to many others."

"As there are private charitable funds available for Armenia it is probable that the amount of relief which the United States Government would be called upon to furnish to Armenia would not exceed \$1,000,000."

EVANGELIST DOUBTS GERMAN'S.

Gypsy Smith Sees Little Indication of Repentance.

With Germany's ratification of the treaty less than twenty-four hours old Gypsy Smith, evangelist, principal speaker last night at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Dutchess County Society, declared that until Aarab and other wasted cities are replaced the world will not believe she is repentant. He told of his experiences in the trenches as a worker for the British Y. M. C. A., adding that the best sermon he ever preached to them was served from the coffee pot.

The other speaker at the dinner, which was held in the Hotel Astor, was Judge Martin T. Munton. His address was a plea for a truce over than a court before which the differences between capital and labor may be settled.

Poison Plot Thwarted at Bilbao.

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 10.—The police today announced the discovery of a plot to poison the water tank of a local factory. An anarchist carrying incriminating documents, has been arrested in connection with the plot.

Paris Bids Farewell to Last of the Yanks

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Brig.-Gen. W. O. Connor, Chief of Staff of the American Department of Supply, together with his staff and one hundred non-commissioned men, the last American soldiers in France, left for Antwerp last night.

Gen. Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris, and Col. Fournier, representing Gen. Alby, Chief of the French General Staff, bade Gen. Connor farewell.

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STORY OF REVOLT DENIED BY BERLIN

Amsterdam Gets Word That Government Has Not Been Overthrown.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The report that the German Government has been overthrown is untrue, according to a despatch received here from Berlin.

The denial refers to the following despatch, received by the Associated Press yesterday morning:

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—Travelers from Germany reaching here today brought unconfirmed reports that the German Government has been overthrown.

It was reported that the Socialists were masters of the situation and that a general strike had been declared throughout the territory not under allied occupation.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no confirmation of the reports had been received. Storms have interrupted telegraphic and telephonic communications with Germany since Thursday.

COMMUNIST PLOT SEEN IN R. R. STRIKE

Situation Grows Worse in German Labor Crisis.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 9.—The situation created by the railroad strike became worse yesterday, especially in the Ruhr district, where there were additions to the ranks of the strikers. The committee of Social Democratic railway men here charged the Communists with responsibility for the strike, alleging that while it is ostensibly an economic movement it is in reality a political measure intended to accomplish the introduction of an industrial council system on the Communist plan.

The Independent Socialists and Communists are held to be responsible for further walkouts in the Essen, Elberfeld and Munster districts. In the Ruhr district it was impossible to move even emergency food trains. At Dusseldorf a gas and electricity shutdown was threatened owing to the lack of coal and at Dresden all the railway men have presented new demands to the Government. At Dortmund a secret strike vote has resulted overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

Ten thousand Berlin insurance clerks struck yesterday, representing seventy-five companies. The employers claim that the walkout is not complete. The Muldau, Frankfurt-on-Main, Potsdam, Stuttgart and Dresden clerks are expected to join in the strike. Labor Ministry mediators are arranging for negotiations with the clerks.

RIOTING IN BERLIN AS CLERKS GO ON STRIKE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. BERLIN, Jan. 9 (delayed).—Insurance employees have struck throughout Germany. The strike affects thirty towns. The Stuttgart bank officials, sympathizing with the insurance employees, intend to refuse all work connected with insurance.

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ance. Similar action is contemplated by part of the Berlin bank officials.

Such disturbances occurred this morning between strikers and non-strikers before the Allianz Insurance Company Building in Berlin. The strikers carried shields bearing the inscription, "Directors receive incomes of about one quarter of a million marks. A married man with a family receives an income of \$50 marks monthly."

More serious conflicts occurred at the Victoria Building, where strikers had established posts prohibiting the public to enter the building. It is reported the strikers are complete masters of the streets in this locality.

At a meeting of the Greater Berlin Police Superintendents League yesterday it was stated that since the outbreak of the war crime had increased "like an avalanche." During 1919 the Berlin Police dealt with nearly 75,000 burglary cases, as against 25,000 in 1914. One speaker said it was owing to the police officials' work that the city was not in a state of anarchy. Great numbers of citizens were asking how to protect themselves against crime.

BERLIN SEES WORK AS ONLY SALVATION

Government Will Send Plea to Every Shop.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Fundamental principles for improving conditions in Germany have been accepted by the Main Valuta Commission, under the presidency of Herr Erzberger, Minister of Finance. The importation of provisions must be restricted as much as possible and manufactured articles replaced by raw materials. The importation of all articles of luxury must be avoided.

These proposals have been approved in order to prevent the dissipation of German capital in foreign countries. Prices shall be examined wherever export licenses are granted, and the issue

of export licenses shall be subject to conditions regarding the redemption of bills of exchange.

The resolution adopted points out that the only effective means of bringing about an improvement in economic conditions and "Valuta" lies in the promotion of home production and increased work. The Government is advised to send to every workshop an explanation that more work must be done in Germany than in the countries which won the war.

The coal, potash, mining and electrical industries are to be promoted by the exploitation of water power and high tension systems.

GERMANS HIDE ARMS STOCKS.

Berlin Newspaper Refers to Hoodwinking Entente.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Commenting on the statistics of German military strength published by the British Press, the Freiheit says:

"What would the entente say if it got a glimpse of the way in which stocks of arms and ammunition in excess of the permitted limit are being concealed everywhere. Particularly by the Citizen Guards?"

BERGDORF GOODMAN
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If southward lies your trail—to Florida, California, Havana, Porto Rico—a tailored suit in the new Spring silhouette interpreted by Bonwit Teller & Co. tailor craftsmen is "comme il faut" together with a complimentary trig hat, a blouse, the proper boots, and of course a smart, swagger top coat. If the luxury of a yacht is yours, the correct costume is provided in this most inclusive assemblage of highly specialized apparel.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND BY DAY AND BY NIGHT

Original expressions of the mode in delectably dainty frocks hand made of French origin or of Bonwit Teller & Co. design for the morning stroll. Bathing frocks, costumes, capes and accessories for the beach. Exquisite lace and printed chiffon frocks for the afternoon fete in the Palm Groves.

Formal evening gowns and wraps for the club and casino affairs. Sweaters and separate skirts and delightful hand made blouses in many charming versions. Pastime and sports apparel for every form of outdoor activity. And in each instance the millinery, boots and accessories for the completion of the costume.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED OVER 76 YEARS

SLOANE VALUES SLOANE QUALITIES SLOANE SERVICE

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186 Rugs, Size 9'0" x 12'0";	Regularly \$52.50 to \$172.25
Sale Price---\$47.25 to \$150.00	
72 Rugs, Size 8'3" x 10'6";	Regularly \$62.50 to \$160.50
Sale Price---\$55.25 to \$136.00	
20 Rugs, Size 9'0" x 15'0";	Regularly \$108.50 to \$232.50
Sale Price---\$97.50 to \$197.50	
24 Rugs, Size 11'3" x 15'0";	Regularly \$85.50 to \$310.00
Sale Price---\$77.00 to \$263.50	
32 Rugs, Sizes from 10'6" x 12'0" to 11'3" x 12'0";	Regularly \$91.00 to \$261.25
Sale Price---\$81.75 to \$220.00	
69 Rugs, Sizes from 4'6" x 7'6" to 6'9" x 9'0";	Regularly \$27.75 to \$109.25
Sale Price---\$23.00 to \$93.00	

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Plain and Figured
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